**YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE SPARE COPIES OF THIS EXAM FROM THE TESTING ROOM**

- PRINT YOUR NAME ON EACH PAGE!
- WRITE CLEARLY!
- READ THE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY!
- MOLECULAR MODELS ARE ALLOWED
- USE BLANK PAGES AS SCRATCH PAPER
- DO NOT USE RED INK
- work on blank pages will not be graded...
- DON'T CHEAT, USE COMMON SENSE!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>He</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Li Be</td>
<td>B C N O F Ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na Mg</td>
<td>Al Si P S Cl Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rb Sr Y Ir Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs Ba Lu Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infrared Correlation Chart**

- O-H variable and condition dependent, usually strong
- C=O - broad with spikes ~3300
- C=N - broad ~3300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction Energies, kcal/mol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecculping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me/Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me/Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Pr/Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-Bu/Me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NMR Correlation Charts**

- R-NH2 variable and condition dependent, ca. 2 - 6δ
- O=CH2- variable and condition dependent, ca. 2 - 8δ
- Alkyl 3° > 2° > 1°
YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS PAGE WITH YOUR NAME
(EVEN THOUGH YOU ALREADY DID THIS ON THE COVER PAGE)
AND ALSO GIVE YOUR ASU OR POSTING ID NUMBER
WE NEED THIS NUMBER BECAUSE YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE THE NUMBER OF
STUDENTS WHOSE NAMES WE CAN'T READ!

Points by question

1___________ / 14
2___________ / 20
3___________ / 28
4___________ / 34
5___________ / 30
6___________ / 30
7___________ / 20
8___________ / 63
9___________ / 24
10___________ / 30
11___________ / 16
12___________ / 20
13___________ / 20
14___________ / 26

Points Removed for cover errors ___/2

Extra Credit ___/5

Total (incl Extra)___________ / 175+5

"YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE SPARE COPIES OF THIS EXAM FROM THE TESTING ROOM"
Question 1 (14 pts.) Give the IUPAC name for the following. Specify stereochemistry as appropriate.

\[
\text{Cl} \quad \text{Ph} \quad \text{Cl}\]

Question 3 (28 pts) Give a curved arrow mechanism for the following reaction. Label the Lewis and Bronsted acid/base for each intermolecular step. **GIVE THE NUMBER OF SETS OF INTERMEDIATES AND THE NUMBER OF TRANSITION STATES for your mechanism.**

\[
\text{HBr} \quad \text{Br} \quad \text{HO}_2\text{C} \quad \text{CO}_2\text{H}
\]

Question 12 (20 pts.) For the following two structures, assign absolute configuration (R or S) to all chiral (asymmetric) centers, state whether the two structures are a pair of enantiomers, a pair of diastereomers or the same thing drawn two different ways, and identify any meso compounds.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CO}_2\text{H} \\
\text{HO}_2\text{C}
\end{align*}
\]

# of transition states ____________
# of sets of intermediates ____________
Question 4 (34 pts.).
a) Give a curved arrow mechanism for the following reaction. Where appropriate, label the Lewis acid and Lewis base in each step, and whether they are also Brønsted acids and bases, include all resonance contributors as appropriate.

clearly indicate the rate determining step!!

b) Draw a properly labelled reaction energy diagram for this reaction and on the diagram...
1. indicate the positions of each of the intermediates
2. include the positions of the transition states but do NOT draw any transition states
3. Clearly indicate the activation energy for every mechanistic step, and clearly indicate the rate determining step
4. Clearly indicate the reaction exothermicity
Question 5 (30 pts) For (3R)-bromo-(4S)-methylhexane:

a) Draw a 3-D structure for the **lowest energy conformation**

b) Draw a Newman projection for the conformation that can undergo **E2 elimination**

c) Draw the transition state for **E2 elimination** using Na\(^+\)-O-t-Bu as the base

d) Give the **E2 elimination product**

---

Question 6 (30 pts) For the structure shown below

a) Draw the **lowest energy chair conformation**

b) Draw the chair conformation that can undergo **E2 elimination**

c) Draw the transition state for **E2 elimination** using Na\(^+\)-O-t-Bu as the base

d) Give the **E2 elimination product**

---

Question 7 (20 pts). Indicate whether you would expect each reaction to be **SN1, SN2, E1 or E2** and give the major organic product(s), paying attention to all possible stereoisomers. State whether a solution of the product(s) would be optically active and give a brief justification.

a) ![Structure A](image1)

b) ![Structure B](image2)
Question 8 (63 pts.) Give the missing major **ORGANIC PRODUCT** for each reaction

a) **Show all stereochemistry** as appropriate, **identify any MESO compounds**

b) **Briefly explain whether and why a solution of the product would be optically active or not**

c) assign each reaction as addition, elimination, substitution or rearrangement

\[ \text{a) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{NBS} \\
\text{hv}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{b) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{Br}_2 \\
\text{CCl}_4
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{c) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{1. } \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Hg(OAc)}_2 \\
\text{2. } \text{NaBH}_4
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{d) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{K}^+\text{O-t-Bu} \\
\text{acetone}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{e) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{1. BH}_3\text{THF} \\
\text{2. } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{HO}^-
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{f) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{MeOH} \\
\text{boil}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{(give the elimination product)} \]

\[ \text{g) } \begin{array}{c}
\text{1 Equiv. } \text{Na}^+-\text{OMe} \\
\text{DMF}
\end{array} \]
Question 9 (24 pts.) Assign the following reactions as SN1, SN2, E1 or E2 and give a brief explanation for your choice. Draw an energy diagram with properly labelled axes for both reactions ON THE SAME DIAGRAM (assume both are exothermic). Normalize your energy diagrams at the transition states. Include the activation energy for both reactions on the diagram. Explain which reaction will be faster and give a brief explanation that includes the term "energy of the electrons".

Extra Credit (5 pts.) Which of the following drugs resulted in terrible birth defects in Europe in the 1960s?

- ibuprofen
- thalidomide
- ketamine
- thebaine
Question 10 (30 pts.) For the following Bronsted acid/base reaction (not all H atoms are included in the provided structures
a) Label the STRONGER acid/base and the WEAKER acid/base on EACH side
b) Indicate which reaction would be faster, left to right or right to left
c) Indicate on which side the equilibrium will lie
d) Indicate which acid has the smaller and which the larger pKa
e) Give a BRIEF explanation for your choice of stronger/weaker Bronsted acids/bases that includes drawings of ALL relevant resonance contributors
f) Give a reaction energy diagram that includes the activation energy for reaction in BOTH directions
g) draw the transition state for the reaction

\[\text{+} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{=} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \]
Question 11 (16 pts.) For the following compound, rank the pairs of electrons indicated as A, B, and C in order of INCREASING energy, give a BRIEF explanation.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{A} & = (\text{these nonbonding electrons}) \\
\text{B} & = (\text{electrons in this } \pi \text{ bond}) \\
\text{C} & = (\text{electrons in this } \sigma \text{ bond})
\end{align*} \]

Question 12 (20 pts.) For the localized molecular orbitals indicated, draw a picture of the \( \Psi \) or \( \Psi^2 \) as requested, directly ON TOP of the structures. In each case also give the atomic orbitals that are used to "build" the molecular orbitals. All non-bonding electrons are shown. Indicate the positions of any nodes for the \( \Psi \). Indicate where the probability of finding the electrons is zero for the \( \Psi^2 \).

\[ \begin{align*}
a) & \quad \text{\( \Psi \) for the C–O } \pi^* \text{ orbital} \\
b) & \quad \text{\( \Psi \) for the C–O } \sigma \text{ orbital}
\end{align*} \]

Question 13 (20 pts.). Classify the following reactions as substitution, elimination, addition or rearrangement. Which reaction would be faster? Give a BRIEF one-sentence explanation that includes the term "rate determining step" and "Hammond postulate".

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{A} & \quad \text{MeOH heat} \\
\text{B} & \quad \text{MeOH heat}
\end{align*} \]
Question 14 (26 pts) Provided are spectra for a compound with molecular formula $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$

a) Give the degrees of unsaturation ________________

b) On the infrared spectrum, indicate which peaks correspond to which functional groups

![Infrared Spectrum](image)

- 3309
- 2938
- 2945
- 1091
- 1003
- 991
- 1399
- 1479
- 1382


c) draw the structure and clearly indicate which hydrogens correspond to which signals in the proton nmr spectrum (only)

![Proton NMR Spectrum](image)

- 1H (multiplet)
- 2H
- 2H
- 6H
- 1H